

# GONORRHOEA STUDY, 1967\*

## BRITISH COOPERATIVE CLINICAL GROUP

This is the thirteenth study of the British Cooperative Clinical Group† concerning gonorrhoea, and the tenth giving an analysis of the country of origin of patients in England and Wales and in Scotland. The years 1952, 1954, 1955, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, and 1966 have been covered in previous publications.† Included as an annex to this report are the findings of a questionnaire concerning the numbers of cases of venereal disease treated by private practitioners in Scotland.

### Source of Data

186 clinics in 148 towns and cities participated in 1967; 169 clinics were situated in 136 towns and cities in England and Wales and seventeen in twelve towns and cities in Scotland.

The 27,979 male and 10,087 female patients treated in the clinics of England and Wales included in the present study comprised 91·3 per cent. of the male and 90·2 per cent. of the female national totals respectively. The national total for England and Wales showed a noticeable increase in 1967 in both sexes of 2,724 cases in males and 1,622

cases in females. An increase in the national figures was also observed in Scotland, there being 178 more male and 155 more female cases in 1967 than in 1966. The percentages of the Scottish national figures covered by the study represented by the 2,092 male and 843 female patients included were 98·3 and 92·9 per cent. respectively (Table I).

TABLE I  
PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL COVERAGE, BY SEX, 1967

Area		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
England and Wales	Cases included in Survey	27,979	10,087	38,066
	Total for England and Wales	30,645	11,184	41,829
	Percentage covered Survey	91·3	90·2	91·0
Scotland	Cases included in Survey	2,092	843	2,935
	Total for Scotland	2,129	907	3,036
	Percentage covered by Survey	98·3	92·9	96·7
Total covered by Survey		30,071	10,930	41,001

### Geographical Situation of Clinics and Cases Treated

The clinics are grouped in Table II according to the population of the town or city in which

TABLE II  
SITUATION OF CLINICS AND NUMBER OF GONORRHOEA CASES TREATED, 1967

Area		Population Covered	No. of Towns or Cities	No. of Clinics	Total Cases	Cases per Clinic	Cases per 100,000 population
							1967
England and Wales	London	8,186,830	1	26	15,222	584·4	185·9
	Over 500,000	2,988,470	4	7	7,463	106·6	249·8
	100,000-500,000	7,201,030	38	43	11,013	256·0	154·3
	50,000-100,000	3,315,110	48	48	3,326	69·3	100·0
	Under 50,000	1,254,429	45	45	1,042	23·2	83·1
	Total	22,955,869	136	169	38,066	225·2	165·8
Scotland		2,235,378	12	17	2,935	172·4	131·2
Total		25,191,247	148	186	41,001	220·4	162·8

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†*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1956), 32, 21

*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1960), 36, 233

*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1962), 38, 1

*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1963), 39, 1, 149

*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1965), 41, 24, 30, 237

*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1967), 43, 25

*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1968), 44, 55

‡Secretary: R. R. Willcox, M.D., St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, W.2.

each clinic is situated. As in former years there is a higher concentration in London and the larger cities.

The higher concentration in the larger towns and cities is further illustrated in Table III. In 1967 only 11.1 per cent. of infections in males and 12.4 per cent. of infections in females were treated in 93 clinics situated in towns or cities with a population below 100,000.

TABLE III  
PERCENTAGE OF CASES TREATED IN DIFFERENT  
CLINICS BY SEX, 1967  
England and Wales only

Area	No. of Clinics	Sex			
		Male		Female	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
London	26	11,541	41.2	3,681	36.5
Over 500,000	7	5,598	20.0	1,865	18.5
100,000-500,000	43	7,730	27.6	3,283	32.5
50,000-100,000	48	2,345	8.4	981	9.7
Under 50,000	45	765	2.7	277	2.7
Total	169	27,979	100.0	10,087	100.0

#### Male:Female Ratio by Clinics (Table IV)

The overall male:female ratio for cases in England and Wales was 2.8:1 compared with 3.0:1 in 1966 and 3.4:1 in 1965. In Scotland, the ratio in 1967 was 2.5:1 compared with 2.6:1 in 1966 and 3.1:1 in 1965. This decrease in the ratio implies that increased efforts at contact-tracing may be taking effect.

#### Racial Distribution

##### Males

The country of origin is shown in Table V.

In Scotland 87.8 per cent. of patients were born in the United Kingdom (86.9 per cent. in 1966). In England and Wales the proportion of those born in the United Kingdom rose yet again for the fifth consecutive year to 56.4 per cent. in 1967 from 44.0 per cent. in 1962. Although, as formerly, the West Indians, with 17.3 per cent., continued to

TABLE IV  
MALE : FEMALE RATIO, 1967

Area		Sex		Male : Female Ratio
		Male	Female	
England and Wales	London	11,541	3,681	3.1 : 1
	Over 500,000	5,598	1,865	3.0 : 1
	100,000-500,000	7,730	3,283	2.4 : 1
	50,000-100,000	2,345	981	2.4 : 1
	Under 50,000	765	277	2.8 : 1
Total		27,979	10,087	2.8 : 1
Scotland		2,092	843	2.5 : 1

TABLE V  
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALE GONORRHOEA  
PATIENTS, 1967

Country of Origin	Scotland		England and Wales	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
West Indies (Negro)	26	1.2	4,844	17.3
Africa (Negro)	30	1.4	678	2.4
Other Negro	2	0.1	236	0.8
Asia	26	1.2	2,110	7.5
Mediterranean	47	2.2	1,221	4.4
United Kingdom	1,836	87.8	15,781	56.4
Eire	49	2.3	1,468	5.2
Europe	72	3.4	1,125	4.0
Other Non-Negro	4	0.2	516	1.8
Total	2,092	100.0	27,979	100.0

be by far the next most significant group, their proportion has declined for the past 5 years from 28.3 per cent. in 1962. The third largest group remains that of the Asians with 7.5 per cent.

*Distribution of Male Immigrants* The distribution of West Indians, of patients born in the United Kingdom, and of other immigrants is shown in Table VI in relation to the populations of the towns and cities in which the clinics are situated. The proportion of West Indians and of other immigrants continues to be highest, and that of those born in the United Kingdom lowest, in the larger cities, although the other immigrants are more evenly spread than the West Indians. The

TABLE VI  
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALE PATIENTS BY POPULATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES, 1967

Area		West Indians		Other Immigrants		U.K.-Born	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	London	2,491	21.6	3,449	29.9	5,601	48.5
	Over 500,000	1,084	19.3	1,577	28.2	2,937	52.5
	100,000-500,000	1,154	14.9	1,656	21.4	4,920	63.7
	50,000-100,000	91	3.9	548	23.3	1,706	72.8
	Under 50,000	24	3.1	124	16.2	617	80.7
Total		4,844	17.3	7,354	26.3	15,781	56.4
Scotland		26	1.2	230	11.0	1,836	87.8

TABLE VII  
COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS STUDIES  
Males in England and Wales only

Year of Study			1952 <sup>1</sup>	1954 <sup>2</sup>	1955 <sup>1</sup>	1958 <sup>1</sup>	1960 <sup>3</sup>	1961 <sup>4</sup>	1962 <sup>5</sup>	1963 <sup>6</sup>	1964 <sup>7</sup>	1965 <sup>8</sup>	1966 <sup>9</sup>	1967 <sup>10</sup>
England and Wales	No. of Clinics		84	35	84	101	150	150	166	160	169	175	166	169
	Total Cases in Study		6,571	6,004	5,585	15,387	21,663	24,371	24,896	25,942	26,248	26,838	26,687	27,979
	National Total		15,510	13,962	14,079	22,398	22,618	25,519	28,329	27,895	29,050	27,874	27,921	30,645
	Percentage National Coverage		42.4	43.0	39.7	68.7	81.0	82.3	87.2	93.0	90.4	96.3	95.6	91.3
	West Indians	No. Percentage	198 3.0	469 7.8	333 6.0	3,688 24.0	5,515 25.5	6,654 27.3	7,049 28.3	6,426 25.2	5,898 22.5	5,369 20.0	4,900 18.4	4,844 17.3
London Only	Other Immigrants	Percentage	27.3	29.7	26.7	24.5	25.0	25.5	27.7	28.5	27.1	27.2	27.0	26.3
	U.K.-born	Percentage	69.7	62.5	67.3	51.5	49.5	47.2	44.0	46.3	50.4	52.8	54.6	56.4
	Total in Study		NR	2,001	NR	7,527	10,832	10,752	10,733	12,272	11,243	12,319	11,369	11,541
	West Indians	No. Percentage	NR NR	216 10.8	NR NR	1,956 27.0	3,097 28.6	3,211 29.9	3,088 28.7	3,259 26.6	3,135 27.9	2,855 23.2	2,552 22.4	2,491 21.6

<sup>1</sup> *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1960). 36, 233<sup>2</sup> *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1956). 32, 21<sup>3</sup> *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1962). 38, 1<sup>4</sup> *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1963). 39, 1<sup>5</sup> *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1963). 39, 149<sup>6</sup> *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1965). 41, 24<sup>7</sup> *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1965). 41, 237<sup>8</sup> *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1967). 43, 25<sup>9</sup> *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1968). 44, 55<sup>10</sup> Present study

TABLE VIII

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALE PATIENTS, SHOWING  
INCREASE OR DECREASE BETWEEN 1966 and 1967  
England and Wales only

Country of Origin	Year		Difference
	1966	1967	
West Indies (Negro)	4,900	4,844	- 56
Africa (Negro)	777	678	- 99
Other Negro	213	236	+ 23
Asia	2,282	2,110	- 172
Mediterranean	1,201	1,221	+ 20
United Kingdom	14,565	15,781	+ 1,216
Eire	1,386	1,468	+ 82
Other Europe	940	1,125	+ 185
All Other Non-Negro	423	516	+ 93
Total Cases in Study	26,687	27,979	+ 1,292
National Total	27,921	30,645	+ 2,724

reverse is the case in the smaller towns and in Scotland, where the West Indians still present an insignificant problem in respect of gonorrhoea.

*Comparison with earlier studies* The continuing decline in the proportion of West Indians and the rise in the proportion born in the United Kingdom, which has been evident since 1962, the proportion of other immigrants remaining relatively constant, is shown in detail in Table VII, which summarizes the previous British Cooperative Clinical Group studies.

More precise comparisons between the 1967 and 1966 studies (Table VIII) clearly show that by far the major increase between 1966 and 1967 has been in patients born in the United Kingdom. Of the increase of 1,292 patients in the two studies, no less than 1,216 (94.1 per cent.) can be accounted for by United Kingdom-born persons.

While the numbers of those born in Europe, and to a lesser extent those born in Eire and non-Negro groups, have shown some increase, there have been falls in the numbers of West Indians, Africans, and, particularly, Asians.

The proportion of Asians with gonorrhoea has declined in the past year after what had generally been an upward trend since 1955; the proportion in 1967 was even below that in 1963 (Table IX).

TABLE IX  
PERCENTAGE OF MALE ASIANS WITH GONORRHOEA

Year		1952	1955	1958	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Cases in Study		6571	5,585	15,387	27,663	24,371	24,896	25,942	26,248	26,838	26,687	27,979
Asians	No. Per cent.	284 4.3	585 4.0	831 5.4	1,184 5.5	1,659 6.8	1,641 6.6	2,029 7.8	2,219 8.4	2,267 8.4	2,282 8.5	2,066 7.5

TABLE X

MALE WEST INDIAN PATIENTS WITH GONORRHOEA  
TREATED IN THIRTY CLINICS IN ENGLAND AND  
WALES IN 1967

In order of Percentage of Total Male Cases

Clinics	Total Male Cases	West Indians		Per- centage More or Less than in 1966
		No.	Per- centage	
King's College Hospital, London	272	159	58.5	More
Huddersfield	171	93	54.3	More
Central Middlesex, London	223	97	43.5	More
Prince of Wales, London	298	122	40.9	More
Miller Hospital, Greenwich	116	46	39.7	More
Leicester	229	82	35.4	More
Queen Mary's, Stratford	103	36	35.0	Less
Wolverhampton	228	76	33.3	Less
St. John's Lewisham	87	28	32.2	Less
Ipswich	89	28	31.5	Less
Walsall	233	71	30.5	Less
St. Mary's, London	2,810	848	30.1	Less
Birmingham	1,780	531	29.8	Less
Whitechapel Clinic, London	1,217	345	28.3	Less
Peterborough	66	19	27.9	Na
Nottingham	523	144	27.5	Less
Northampton	88	23	26.1	Less
Derby	189	49	25.9	More
Reading	169	43	25.4	Less
Dewsbury	44	11	25.0	Na
St. Thomas', London	919	229	24.9	Less
Bradford	569	140	24.6	More
Manchester Royal Infirmary	268	62	23.1	Less
Uxbridge, Hillingdon	116	24	20.7	Less
Leeds	703	140	19.9	Less
Bristol, Maudlin St.	617	122	19.8	More
Windsor	61	12	19.7	Less
Sheffield Royal Hospital	276	50	18.1	Less
Free Royal, London	128	22	17.2	Na
West London	1,444	230	15.9	Less
Total in 30 Clinics Above	14,036	3,882	20.5	
Total in Other 139 Clinics	13,943	962	6.9	
Total in All 169 Clinics	27,979	4,844	17.3	
Percentage in 30 Clinics	50.2	80.1	—	—
Percentage in 139 Other Clinics	49.8	19.9	—	—

(b) ASIANS These likewise show a marked concentration in certain clinics, and in 1966, 61.2 per cent. of Asians with gonorrhoea were treated in twenty clinics (Table XI) mainly in the North of England and Midlands, where they contributed 20.4 per cent. of infections; only 38.8 per cent. of Asians were treated in the remaining 148 clinics where they accounted for but 3.9 per cent. of cases. The proportion of all male cases of gonorrhoea treated in the twenty clinics was 23.3 per cent.

In nineteen of the clinics which appeared in the comparable Table the previous year, the proportion of Asians had decreased in twelve and increased in seven of them.

(c) OTHER IMMIGRANTS Of the 1,221 patients born in the Mediterranean region, 281 (23.0 per cent.) were treated in one London clinic (Middlesex Hospital) where they accounted for 11.7 per cent. of infections.

TABLE XI

MALE ASIAN PATIENTS WITH GONORRHOEA TREATED  
IN TWENTY CLINICS IN 1967

In order of Percentage of Male Cases

Clinics	Total Male Cases	Asians		Per- centage More or Less than in 1966
		No.	Per- centage	
Keighley	43	28	65.1	More
Rochdale	206	92	44.7	Less
Oldham	250	110	44.0	More
Burnley	142	58	40.8	More
Bradford	569	212	37.3	Less
Dewsbury	44	15	34.1	Less
Loughborough	10	3	30.0	Less
Halifax	91	26	28.6	More
Walsall	233	62	26.6	Less
Sheffield Royal Hospital	276	68	24.6	Less
Uxbridge, Hillingdon	116	27	23.3	More
Ashton-under-Lyne	26	5	19.2	Less
Sheffield Royal Infirmary	74	14	18.9	Less
Derby	189	33	17.5	Less
Blackburn	103	16	15.5	More
Dudley	81	12	14.8	Less
Leeds	703	96	13.6	Less
Worcester	37	5	13.5	Na
London Hospital	1,217	158	13.0	More
Birmingham	1,780	224	12.6	Less
Total in 20 Clinics Above	6,190	1,264	20.4	
Total in Other 148 Clinics	20,345	802	3.9	
Total in All 168 Clinics	26,535	2,066	7.8	
Percentage in 20 Clinics	23.3	61.2	—	—
Percentage in 148 Other Clinics	76.7	38.8	—	—

### Females

The country of origin of female patients is shown in Table XII.

TABLE XII

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE GONORRHOEA  
PATIENTS, 1967

Country of Origin	Area			
	Scotland		England and Wales	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
West Indies (Negro)	1	0.1	699	6.9
Africa (Negro)	3	0.4	78	0.8
Other Negro	—	—	26	0.3
Asia	3	0.4	73	0.7
Mediterranean	4	0.5	130	1.3
United Kingdom	814	96.5	8,286	82.1
Eire	6	0.7	418	4.1
Other Europe	11	1.3	267	2.6
Other Non-Negro	1	0.1	110	1.1
Total	843	100.0	10,087	100.0

In Scotland 96.5 per cent. of infections were in those born in the United Kingdom, compared with 98.8 per cent. in 1966. In England and Wales, 82.1 per cent. of infections (82.4 per cent. in 1966) occurred in those born in the United Kingdom. The West Indians with 6.9 per cent. remained the next most prominent group, but this figure has fallen for the fifth year in succession, from 11.7 per cent. in 1962. All other immigrants accounted for 10.9 per cent. compared with 10.0 per cent. in the previous year.

TABLE XIII  
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE PATIENTS BY POPULATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES, 1967

Area		Race					
		West Indies		Other Immigrants		U.K.-born	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
England and Wales	London	453	12.3	778	21.1	2,450	66.6
	Over 500,000	112	6.0	175	9.4	1,578	84.6
	100,000-500,000	122	3.7	115	3.5	3,046	92.7
	50,000-100,000	9	0.9	21	2.1	951	96.9
	Under 50,000	3	1.1	13	4.7	261	94.2
Total		699	6.9	1,102	10.9	8,286	82.1
Scotland		1	0.1	28	3.3	814	96.6

*Distribution of Female Immigrants* This is shown in Table XIII in relation to the population of the towns and cities in which the clinics are situated. The concentration of West Indian and other immigrant females in the larger cities persists. Indeed, only twelve West Indian females and 34 other immigrant females out of a total of 1,801 females in these two groups attended the 93 clinics situated in towns and cities of a population of 100,000 or less.

*Comparison with Previous Studies* The findings in 1967 are compared with those of the previous studies in Table XIV and show the rise in the proportion born in the United Kingdom since 1962 with a fall in the proportion of West Indians during the same period, that of other immigrants remaining much the same.

These points are further illustrated in Table XV which shows that, of the increase of 1,177 female patients between the 1967 and 1966 studies, no less than 942 (78.2 per cent. of the increase) was accounted for by those born in the United Kingdom.

#### Male:Female Ratio, by Race

The overall fall in the male:female ratio has

TABLE XV  
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE PATIENTS,  
SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE BETWEEN  
1966 AND 1967  
England and Wales only

Race	Year		Difference
	1966	1967	
West Indians	671	699	+ 28
Other Immigrants	895	1,102	+ 207
U.K.—born	7,344	8,286	+ 942
Total Cases in Study	8,910	10,087	+ 1,177
National Total	9,562	11,184	+ 1,622

affected all three groups (Table XVI). The ratio still remains substantially higher for immigrant groups than for those born in the United Kingdom, and somewhat higher for other immigrants than for West Indians.

TABLE XVI  
MALE : FEMALE RATIO, BY RACE  
England and Wales only

Race	Sex		Male : Female Ratio
	Male	Female	
West Indians	4,844	699	6.9 : 1
Other Immigrants	7,354	1,102	6.7 : 1
U.K.—born	15,781	8,286	1.9 : 1
Total	27,979	10,087	2.8 : 1

TABLE XIV  
COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS STUDIES  
Females in England and Wales only

Year of Survey		1952 <sup>1</sup>	1954 <sup>2</sup>	1955 <sup>1</sup>	1958 <sup>1</sup>	1960 <sup>3</sup>	1961 <sup>4</sup>	1962 <sup>5</sup>	1963 <sup>6</sup>	1964 <sup>7</sup>	1965 <sup>8</sup>	1966 <sup>9</sup>	1967 <sup>10</sup>
No. of Clinics		84	35	84	101	150	150	166	163	169	175	166	169
Total Cases in Study		1,471	1,153	1,589	3,054	5,912	6,500	6,457	7,459	7,587	7,899	8,910	10,087
National Total		3,585	3,574	3,766	5,489	7,152	7,588	7,109	8,154	8,615	8,698	9,562	11,184
Percentage National Coverage		41.0	32.3	42.2	55.6	82.7	85.7	90.8	91.5	88.1	90.8	93.2	90.2
West Indians	No.	7	14	17	181	466	637	757	781	651	615	671	699
	Percentage	0.5	1.2	1.1	5.9	7.9	9.8	11.7	10.5	8.6	7.8	7.5	6.9
Other Immigrants	Percentage	4.8	7.6	6.4	5.4	9.1	8.2	9.6	11.6	8.8	9.4	10.0	10.9
	Percentage	96.7	91.2	92.5	88.7	83.0	82.0	78.7	77.9	82.6	82.8	82.4	82.1

<sup>1</sup> Brit. J. vener. Dis. (1960). 36, 233

<sup>2</sup> Brit. J. vener. Dis. (1956). 32, 21

<sup>3</sup> Brit. J. vener. Dis. (1962). 38, 1

<sup>4</sup> Brit. J. vener. Dis. (1963). 39, 1

<sup>5</sup> Brit. J. vener. Dis. (1963). 39, 149

<sup>6</sup> Brit. J. vener. Dis. (1965). 41, 24

<sup>7</sup> Brit. J. vener. Dis. (1965). 41, 237

<sup>8</sup> Brit. J. vener. Dis. (1967). 43, 25

<sup>9</sup> Brit. J. vener. Dis. (1968). 44, 55

<sup>10</sup> Present study

### Summary and Conclusions

(1) In this, the thirteenth study of the British Cooperative Clinical Group concerning gonorrhoea, the country of origin of 41,001 patients with gonorrhoea attending 186 clinics of England and Wales and in Scotland during 1967 are presented. The figures for England and Wales represent 91.0 per cent. and those of Scotland 96.7 per cent. of the national totals.

(2) The national totals for both males and females in England, Wales, and Scotland showed a noticeable increase over those of the previous year. There was a further reduction in the male:female ratio to 2.8:1 in England and Wales and to 2.5:1 in Scotland.

(3) Of the male patients with gonorrhoea in England and Wales, 56.4 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, 17.3 per cent. were West Indians, and 26.3 per cent. other immigrants. Of the latter, the most prominent were Asians, who accounted for 7.5 per cent. In Scotland, 87.8 per cent. of male patients were born in the United Kingdom.

(4) A comparison with previous studies for England and Wales shows a continuing increase since 1962 in the proportion of those born in the United Kingdom, and a fall in the proportion of West Indians during the same period, while that of the other immigrants has remained relatively constant, although the proportion of Asians has declined below the level noted in 1963. The proportion of those born in the United Kingdom increased from 54.6 per cent. in 1966 to 56.4 per cent. in 1967.

(5) Of the female patients in Scotland, no less than 96.5 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom. In England and Wales, 82.1 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom (82.4 per cent. in 1966), 6.9 per cent. were West Indians, and all other immigrants comprised 10.9 per cent., of which the Irish with 4.1 per cent. and Europeans with 2.6 per cent. were the most prominent. Only 12 West Indian and 34 other immigrant females with gonorrhoea were seen in 1967 in 93 clinics situated in towns with a population of 100,000 or less.

(6) The figures indicate that the current increases in the numbers of cases of gonorrhoea are due more to increased numbers of infections in United Kingdom-born persons, than to increased numbers of infections in immigrants.

(7) Included in Annex II are the findings of a questionnaire prepared by a Working Party of the Scottish Health Service Council relating to the treatment of venereal diseases by private practitioners in 1964. It is concluded that any analysis which ignores patients treated privately would, in fact, include the majority of all patients.

## ANNEX I

### LIST OF PARTICIPATING CLINICS

#### GREATER LONDON (*Population* 8,186,830)—26 CLINICS.

Albert Dock; Central Middlesex; Croydon; Dreadnought (Seamen's) Hospital; Guy's; Hillingdon (Uxbridge); King's College Hospital; Middlesex Hospital; Miller Hospital; Mothers' Hospital (Clapton); Oldchurch Hospital, Romford; Prince of Wales; Queen Mary's, Stratford; Royal Free; Royal Northern; South London Hospital for Women; St. Bartholomew's; St. Helier (Carshalton); St. John's (Lewisham); St. Mary's; St. Thomas'; University College Hospital; West London; West Middlesex; Westminster; Whitechapel Clinic (London Hospital).

#### 4 CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 500,000 AND ABOVE (*Population* 2,988,470)—7 CLINICS.

Birmingham; Leeds; Liverpool (3); Manchester (2).

#### 38 TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 100,000–500,000 (*Population* 7,201,030)—43 CLINICS.

Birkenhead; Blackburn; Blackpool; Bolton; Bournemouth; Bradford; Brighton; Bristol (4); Cardiff; Coventry; Derby; Huddersfield; Hull; Ipswich; Leicester; Middlesbrough; Newcastle; Newport (Mon.); Northampton; Norwich; Nottingham; Oldham; Oxford; Plymouth; Portsmouth; Preston; Reading; Sheffield\* (3); Southampton; Southend; South Shields; Stockport; Stoke-on-Trent; Sunderland; Swansea; Walsall; Wolverhampton; York.

#### 48 TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 50,000–100,000 (*Population* 3,325,110)—48 CLINICS.

Barnsley; Barrow; Bath; Burnley; Burton-on-Trent; Bury; Carlisle; Chelmsford; Chester; Chesterfield; Colchester; Crewe; Darlington; Dewsbury; Doncaster; Dudley; Exeter; Gravesend; Great Yarmouth; Grimsby; Guildford; Halifax; Harrogate; Hastings; Keighley; Lincoln; Maidstone; Mansfield; Merthyr Tydfil; North Shields; Peterborough; Poole; Port Talbot; Rochdale; Rochester; Rotherham; Scunthorpe; Shrewsbury; Southport; Stockton-upon-Tees; Swindon; Torquay; Wakefield; Watford; West Hartlepool; Woking; Worcester; Worthing.

\*Now exceeds 500,000.

45 TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATIONS BELOW 50,000 (*Population* 1,254,429)—45 CLINICS.

Aberystwyth; Aldershot; Ashford (Kent); Ashton-under-Lyne; Bangor; Barry; Bishops Stortford; Boston; Bury St. Edmunds; Canterbury; Chichester; Dartford; Dorchester; Falmouth; Ffestiniog; Goole; Grantham; Hereford; Kendal; Kettering; Lancaster; Leamington; Llandudno; Loughborough; Lowestoft; Macclesfield; Margate; Newquay; Penzance; Pontypridd; Pwllheli; Redhill; St. Asaph; St. Austell; Salisbury; Skegness; Stafford; Tilbury; Truro; Tunbridge Wells; Weymouth; Whitehaven; Winchester; Windsor; Workson.

SCOTLAND: 11 TOWNS AND CITIES (*Population* 2,235,378)—17 CLINICS.

Aberdeen; Ayr; Dumfries; Dundee; Edinburgh; Falkirk; Glasgow (5); Greenock (3); Hamilton; Perth; Stirling.

## ANNEX II

### *Treatment of Gonorrhoea by Private Practitioners in Scotland*

Relevant to studies such as the foregoing which are based on clinic returns are the numbers of cases treated outside the clinics by private practitioners.

A report was prepared in 1965 by a Working Party\* of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee of the Scottish Health Service Council, in which a section was devoted to the results of a questionnaire to find out if any significant proportion of new cases of venereal disease were treated privately.

The questionnaire was sent to 1,235 general practitioners in the East of Scotland asking for information about the number of patients with gonorrhoea, non-gonococcal urethritis, and primary or secondary syphilis seen during the period April 1 to June 30, 1964. Completed forms were returned by 1,050 doctors, a remarkable response of 85 per cent.; 744 doctors (71 per cent.) did not see any case of these three conditions in the 3-months' period.

There were 306 doctors (29 per cent.) who had seen one or more patients. Of these 306, 180 (59 per cent.) referred all patients to V.D. clinics, 93 (30 per cent.) treated some or all patients themselves, and the remaining 33 (11 per cent.) referred patients to V.D. clinics and other clinics. Thus, of the 1,050 doctors replying to the questionnaire, only 93 (9 per cent.) treated patients themselves.

\*Consisting of Prof. R. Cruickshank (convener); Prof. G. M. Carstairs, Dr A. B. Donald, and Dr Joan Sutherland assisted by Dr R. Lees, and with information supplied by venereologists throughout Scotland.

190 patients were seen suffering from gonorrhoea; 152 of these were referred to V.D. clinics, five to other clinics, and 33 (15 per cent.) were treated by the practitioner himself.

Inquiries directed to consultants in gynaecology and dermatology through the Central Consultants and Specialists Committee of the British Medical Association brought responses which indicated that very few patients were treated by consultants.

The Report concludes that, if it is assumed from the annual returns of patients attending the treatment centres, that 1,000–1,100 of approximately 3,000 new cases occur in the East of Scotland, about 10 to 12 per cent. of the total cases in this area would be treated privately. If this rough estimate were applicable to the whole of Scotland, it would mean that around 90 per cent. of all cases of gonorrhoea attend the special treatment centres. Thus, any analysis which ignores patients treated privately would include the majority of all patients.

## Étude sur la blennorrhagie, 1967

### RÉSUMÉ ET CONCLUSIONS

- (1) Dans cette treizième étude de la British Cooperative Clinical Group concernant la blennorrhagie, le pays d'origine de 41,001 malades atteints de blennorrhagie visitant 186 dispensaires de l'Angleterre et du Pays de Galles et aussi en Écosse est présenté. Les chiffres pour l'Angleterre et le Pays de Galles représentent 91,0 pour cent, et ceux d'Écosse 96,7 pour cent des totaux nationaux.
- (2) Les totaux nationaux pour les hommes ainsi que les femmes en Angleterre, au Pays de Galles et en Écosse ont montré une augmentation marquée en comparaison à ceux de l'année précédente. Il y avait encore une réduction dans la proportion hommes/femmes de 2,8:1 en Angleterre et au Pays de Galles, et de 2,5:1 en Écosse.
- (3) Des hommes atteints de blennorrhagie en Angleterre et au Pays de Galles, 56,4 pour cent étaient nés au Royaume-Uni, 17,3 pour cent étaient des Antillais, et 26,3 pour cent étaient d'autres immigrants. De ce dernier groupe la plupart étaient des Asiatiques et ils formaient 7,5 pour cent. En Écosse 87,8 pour cent des hommes malades étaient nés au Royaume-Uni.
- (4) Une comparaison aux études précédentes pour l'Angleterre et le Pays de Galles montre une augmentation continue depuis 1962 de la proportion de ceux nés au Royaume-Uni, et une baisse de la proportion des Antillais pendant la même période, tandis que celle des autres immigrants est restée relativement constante, malgré que la

proportion des Asiatiques ait décliné au-dessous du niveau noté en 1963. La proportion de ceux nés au Royaume-Uni avait augmenté de 54,6 pour cent en 1966 à 56,4 pour cent en 1967.

- (5) Des femmes atteintes de blennorrhagie en Écosse pas moins de 96,5 pour cent étaient nées au Royaume-Uni. En Angleterre et au Pays de Galles 82,1 pour cent étaient nées au Royaume-Uni (82,4 pour cent en 1966), 6,9 pour cent étaient des Antillaises, et toutes les autres immigrantes formaient 10,9 pour cent, et de ce chiffre les Irlandaises (4,1 pour cent) et les Européennes (2,6 pour cent) avaient été les plus nombreuses. Seulement 12 Antillaises et 34 autres immigrantes atteintes de blennorrhagie avaient été vues en 1967

dans 93 dispensaires situés dans des villes ayant une population de 100,000 ou moins.

- (6) Les chiffres indiquent que les augmentations courantes dans le nombre de cas de blennorrhagie sont dues plus aux nombres accrus d'infections chez les personnes nées au Royaume-Uni qu'aux nombres accrus d'infections chez les immigrants.
- (7) Placées dans l'Appendice II sont les constatations d'un questionnaire préparé par un Working Party of the Scottish Health Service Council ayant trait au traitement des maladies vénériennes par les médecins de la clientèle privée en 1964. Il a été conclu que n'importe quelle analyse qui ignore les malades soignés privément inclurait, en fait, la majorité de tous les malades.